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### Entry 1

What makes Covid-19 so different from other viruses?

Özdemir, Öner. "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): Diagnosis and Management." *Erciyes Medical Journal / Erciyes Tıp Dergisi*, vol. 42, no. 3, Sept. 2020, pp. 242–247. *EBSCOhost*, doi:10.14744/etd.2020.63904.

This article that I find goes into depth on how covid-19 works there are different strains of Covid-19 the one that seems to only goes for humans and other mammals is called COVS a- and b- all forms of Covid-19 shares a good amount of DNA with SARS that is where we get the respiratory symptoms from. But there is one strain of Covid-19 that holds 95% bat DNA Its called SARS-CoV-2 this is the other strain of Covid-19 that attacks humans and mammals and is highly resisted to the medicine we use so far. But bats weren't the only animals to have covid-19 snakes and other animals I think this helped contribute to why covid-19 is so strong and hard to fight off. The drugs they use to somewhat treat covid-19 used in Russia and china is called Arbidol it is a anti viral

medicine it doesn't work that well only help weakening the symptoms only a little bit its not a effective way of treating the virus but its better than nothing.

“Human CoVs consists of  $\alpha$ - CoVs (229E and NL63),  $\beta$ - CoVs (OC43 and HKU1), the Middle East respiratory

syndrome-related coronavirus (MERS-CoV), and SARS-CoV (5). The genomic and phylogenic analysis showed

that the CoV causing COVID-19 is a  $\beta$ - CoV in the identical subgenus as the SARS virus, but in a different clade

(5). On 7th January, the virus was recognized as a CoV that had >95% homology with the bat CoV and >70%” The reason why I picked these lines from the article is because it helps give us a better idea on why covid-19 is so hard to cure and get rid of. One because there are many different strains of Covid-19 each similar but a little different it makes you wonder if you find the cure for one strain will it kill and affect the other strains and it shows how resist this virus is.

## Entry 2

What are the effects this virus is having in other states and nations?

White, Easton R., and Laurent Hébert-Dufresne. “State-Level Variation of Initial COVID-19 Dynamics in the United States.” *PLoS ONE*, vol. 15,

no. 10, Oct. 2020, pp. 1–13. *EBSCOhost*,  
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0240648.

The article that I just just read talks about the affection rate in other states, nations, counties and how the virus effects everyone bodies differently that's already been proven because some people gets symptoms while other people don't. some doctors believe that blood type might determine if you get symptoms or not they are not really sure how that works but they are doing more research on why that might be the case. In the article it talks about that social distancing was really affective in china in the early stages because depending on the income and population size of an area it tends to help show why are their so many cases in one big area of the country compared to another big area. For the USA case its the fact that they open a lot of schools in big states like Texas and Florida the cases are starting to spike up a lot more because of actions like this.

“emerging pandemic, data are typically reported at the country or regional level. This allows for

interesting comparisons between countries [4–6] and for information from an earlier affected

country to be used to slow the outbreak in other places. For instance, South Korea was able to

“flatten their outbreak curve” through early and widespread testing as well as strict quarantine

policies [7]. However, country-level analyses still hide more local dynamics that are important

to the overall epidemic progression [8, 9]. For example Lin et al. (2020) found that, in China,

traffic control and social distancing measures did not work effectively everywhere. Instead,

these measures depended on income and population size [9].” This quote shows that covid affects different places differently compared to the USA and that china and Korea are doing ok and after the effects of covid.

### Entry 3

Effective ways to prevent Covid-19

FUNK, ANNA, et al. "COVID-19." *Discover*, vol. 41, no. 5, July 2020, pp. 12–15. *EBSCOhost*,  
search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=143239214  
&site=ehost-live&scope=site.

This article talks about effective ways to somewhat prevent getting the virus most of this information we know about from washing our hands but the reason why washing our hands is so effective in actually killing covid-19 is the fact that soap destroys the outer membrane of the cell causing the cell to break down and die that is the reason why most people tell us to always wash your hands after coming from outside. Just like most other articles it talks about how covid-19 affects your body and how it is transferred from person to person. It goes on to talk about how this virus has brought the worse out of everyone life isn't the same and it isn't normal everyone just wants their life back.

"YOU'VE HEARD IT a million times: In the fight against **COVID-19**, our best weapon is proper handwashing. But why does it work? Hand soaps can break down the outer membranes of many pathogens, which kills bacteria and deactivates viruses like SARS-CoV-2. At the same time, soap works to trap and remove pathogens, along with oils and other debris, from the skin's surface.

But soap's effects are not instantaneous, which is why experts recommend washing your hands for 20 seconds. The 20-second target isn't terribly precise, says Donald Schaffner, a researcher at Rutgers University who studies microbes and hand-washing. But without the 20-second goal, people typically wash their hands for far shorter periods of time — around six seconds.

As for water temperature? It doesn't matter, in terms of how many microorganisms remain. Use whatever feels good for you. "If the water temperature is comfortable, what that means is that you're going to do the best, most careful job," says Schaffner. Likewise, the amount of soap you use need not be precise, provided you have enough to get a nice lather going.

After you rinse, be sure to dry your hands with a clean towel, which can further remove pathogens. And moisturize regularly to avoid damaging your skin from all that washing. — richard sima

Soap's effects are not instantaneous, which is why experts recommend washing your hands for 20 seconds." This quote shows why it's important to always wash your hands and it shows why soap is so effective against the virus.